

## OFFER OF PEACE FROM RUSSIANS

Lenine Offers to Cede Bessarabia to Rumania on Conditions

## EIGHT-DAY ARMISTICE HAS BEEN FRAMED

Bolsheviks Demand Rumania Keep Ukrainians and Kolchak Troops Back

London, July 22.—A bolshevik delegation has arrived at Kishineff with an offer of peace to the commander of the Rumanian troops on behalf of Nikolai Lenine, the bolshevik premier, according to a Berlin government wireless dispatch.

Lenine offers to cede Bessarabia to Rumania on condition that Rumania shall prohibit Ukrainian citizens and bands of Admiral Kolchak, head of the all-Russian government at Omsk, from crossing the Rumanian frontier.

An armistice to last eight days has been concluded on the Bessarabian front and the delegation has gone to Rumanian headquarters.

## TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT

Another Portfolio Suggested for President's Cabinet.

One of the most noteworthy suggestions made by Judge Lovett, head of the Union Pacific system, in his memorandum to Congress on the subject of the railroads, is for a department of transportation, with the head of it a member of the president's cabinet. There is already a department of commerce and a department of labor, while the transportation interests of the country are just as important as the postal system, for instance.

The attempt to regulate the railroads heretofore has been through the medium of the interstate commerce commission, and in spite of the change in its personnel, its policy and tradition seem from the start to have been hostile to the railroads. It is true that when the commission came into being it was to meet a situation created by illegitimate practices on the part of the railroads which had culminated in an adverse public feeling. But the commission has been in existence long enough for a new generation of railroad managers to have sprung up, bringing with them an appreciation of the value of public good will as a railroad asset; yet the interstate commerce commission has not changed its attitude. The element of just justice seems to be lacking, and until the war raises in rates were not permitted, even though it meant bankruptcy to deny them.

Some reorganization of federal railroad regulation would seem, therefore, to be necessary. The interstate commerce commission is also charged with many executive and administrative functions which do not belong to a semi-judicial body. The proposition is to leave to the commission the duty of passing upon rates and questions of like character, while the purely administrative duties relating to the quality and character of the service rendered, to the application of safety appliances and their maintenance, to the condition of equipment and the enforcement of the laws and regulations with respect to accident reports, should be the work of a separate department.

Judge Lovett, it will be recalled, was an executive head of the railroad administration under Mr. McAdoo, and his views are not based on mere theory, but upon actual demonstration under conditions closely resembling those which he seeks to establish. He very properly observes that executive and administrative functions cannot be efficiently exercised by boards, commissions or committees. The larger the board or commission the more cumbersome or difficult becomes the task; and the able and stronger as executives the individuals are, the more likely the board or commission will become a debating society, making but little progress with the work, unless, of course, they avoid conflict by leaving the work to subordinates.

Recent experience has demonstrated the necessity for a national government officer to meet emergencies resulting from exceptional congestion in traffic or through blockades of transportation, by quickly mobilizing the transportation resources and by the arbitrary diversion, if need be, of traffic from lines which cannot handle it to lines which can by instant and heroic methods. A power so vast should be committed to no officer or less than a cabinet member, who is part of the administration and is in direct touch with the president and can change orders instantly to meet changing conditions.

It is understood that some opposition may come from the labor element through fear of political control of the railroads. This could hardly be any worse than it is to-day, and besides, labor has its own cabinet minister and must not expect to have everything its own way. Judge Lovett's suggestion is a step forward in a solution of this very difficult problem.—New York Commercial.

**Suggestive.**

Old Boozers take comfort in singing—Resourceful some drink men are—He says that while singing he's able To pause when he likes at a bar.—Boston Transcript.

**Nervous People** who drink coffee find themselves much more comfortable when they change their table beverage to

**INSTANT POSTUM**

## HER DAUGHTER WAS SAVED FROM OPERATION

Mrs. Wells of Petersburg Tells How.

Petersburg, Va.—"For two years my daughter suffered from a weakness and pains in her right side; at times she was so bad she could not do any work. For two years she was attended by the best physicians here, and both agreed that she would have to be operated on. I suggested Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and at first she refused to take it, but finally consented. From the very beginning it helped her, and now she is entirely well, and telling everybody how much good it has done her."—Mrs. W. D. Wells, 228 North Adams Street, Petersburg, Va.

If every girl who suffers as Miss Wells did, or from irregularities, painful periods, backache, headache, dragging down pains, inflammation or ulceration would only give this famous root and herb remedy a trial they would soon find relief from such suffering.

For special advice women are asked to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of forty years experience is at your service.



## IMPORTANT PROVISIONS OF "DRY" ENFORCEMENT PASSED BY HOUSE

Washington, D. C., July 23.—The prohibition enforcement bill, as it passed the House, provides:

After January 26, 1920, Every person permitted under the law to have liquor in his possession shall report the quantity and kind to the commissioners of internal revenue. (This applies to chemists, physicians, etc.)

After February 1, 1920, The possession of any liquor, other than as specified by the law, shall be prima facie evidence that it is being kept for sale or otherwise in violation of the law.

It will not be required, however, to report and it will not be illegal to have in one's possession, liquor in a private dwelling while the same is occupied and used by the possessor as his private dwelling, and the liquor is not for personal consumption by the owner, his family or his guests.

The possessor of such liquors, however, bears the burden of proof that the liquor was acquired and is possessed lawfully.

Intoxicating liquor is defined as a beverage containing more than one-half per cent of alcohol.

Any house, boat, vehicle, or other place where liquor is manufactured or sold is declared a nuisance.

No person shall manufacture, sell, barter, give away, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish or receive any intoxicating liquor.

Liquor for non-beverage purposes and wine for sacramental use may be sold under specified regulations.

Denatured alcohol, medicinal preparations (including patent medicines) unfit for beverage purposes, toilet articles, flavoring extracts and vinegar are exempted.

Registered physicians are authorized to issue prescriptions under strict regulations for the use of liquor in cases where it may be considered necessary as a medicine.

Liquor advertisements of all kinds are prohibited.

Sale, manufacture or distribution of compounds intended for use in the unlawful manufacture of liquor is prohibited, together with sale or publication of recipes for home manufacture.

## Borrowed from the Sun.

Let it not be said that shadows are intangible. From the solar spectrum has been obtained the working knowledge of a gas that is proving of high value in aeronautics. The gas solar spectrum has been covered in the spectrum in 1868. Scientists, by their persevering studies, have learned how to get it in liquid form and make it a servant in the running of dirigible flying machines. Helium is heavier than hydrogen gas, but still much lighter than air. Its merit is that it is not inflammable. It is not exploded by lightning nor by a spark from machinery, and, unlike hydrogen, it is not quick to exude nor form other combinations. At first it was followed up in connection with radium, and then found as an important element in the natural gas of certain localities. From a first cost of \$1500 a cubic foot it has been lowered to 10 cents. When turned into a liquid by intense cold it is shipped in heavy steel tanks for utilization in dirigible balloons. After the armistice was signed 150,000 cubic feet was sent to Europe to be used in experimental ocean flights.

The example is a good one of modern practical scientific development. It points also to the necessity of keeping science out of evil hands. Prussia's degradation of discovery and invention was Satanic; the dream of madmen bearing selfish ill will against all fellow-men who would not be accomplices in a vast scheme of wanton arrogance.

The gas helium is of high birth and promises to be a boon to humanity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Not Yet Satisfied.

"Going far?" asked the chatty little man on the train.

"Only to Albany," replied the other, who hated talking to strangers and wished to nip this one in the bud. "I am a commercial traveler. My age is 46. I am married. I have a son 19; he is at Harvard. My father died last January. He was on the stock exchange. Mother is still living. I have a niece with red hair. Our cook's name is Bridget. Is there anything else?"

The chatty little man smiled affably. "What oil do you use for your tongue?" he inquired slowly.—Boston Transcript.

## Something Learned.

Appearances are deceiving.

We've come to understand—One cannot judge of a cigar By the gold upon the band.—Boston Transcript.

## WAS SENTENCED FOR SHOOTING

Joseph Campbell Given Two and One-Half Years at Windsor Prison

## ATTEMPTED TO KILL MRS. KATE SPRIGGS

Victim of the Shooting Sentenced, as Was Woman with Whom She Lived

Burlington, July 23.—In Chittenden county court yesterday afternoon, Judge Moulton sentenced Joseph Campbell to Windsor prison for a term of not less than two and one-half or more than four years. Campbell pleaded guilty to the charge of assault with attempt to kill, committed June 20 on the person of Mrs. Kate Demag Spriggs at Winslow park. At that time he fired five shots into the woman's body and she spent several weeks in the Fanny Allen hospital. Mrs. Spriggs has been separated from her husband, a colored trooper, and Campbell had been much in her society.

The affray occurred at the resort of Rose Taft, opposite the hospital, at 11 a. m. Campbell, a trolley motorman, being intoxicated at the time. In court he was represented by Attorney Rufus E. Brown.

At the morning session of court, Rose Taft pleaded guilty to the charge of keeping a house of ill fame and was given a year in the house of correction at Windsor.

Kate Demag Spriggs pleaded guilty to being an inmate of a house of ill fame and was sentenced to serve from eight to 10 months in the house of correction at Windsor.

Miss Taft on Monday entered a plea of not guilty and a jury was called and several witnesses sworn. Yesterday she changed her plea to one of guilty.

## RUMANIAN QUEEN DISTRIBUTING FOOD

She Personally Conveyed the Food from Paris to Bucharest—Red Cross Storehouses in Athens Are Also Sending Supplies.

Bucharest, Rumania, July 22.—Queen Marie of Rumania is at present busily engaged in assisting in the distribution of a trainload of American Red Cross supplies, which she personally conveyed from Paris to Bucharest.

During her recent visit to France, the queen made known the emergency medical needs of the Rumanian soldiers and refugees. She obtained three carloads of medical and surgical equipment from the Red Cross and had the cars attached to the royal train on her return journey. Upon her arrival here the supplies were immediately dispatched to central points for distribution to the military hospitals which were in need. Other supplies were set aside for the refugees fleeing from the fighting zone in Bessarabia.

These supplies have now been augmented by a shipment of material which has arrived at Galatz from the Red Cross storehouses in Athens. To insure their prompt delivery, Lieut. Col. Henry W. Anderson, Red Cross commissioner to the Balkans, himself accompanied the ship from Athens. It was met at Galatz by Rumanian staff officers, and its arrival was the occasion for a remarkable demonstration on the part of the populace.

The resumption of hostilities in Bessarabia is keeping the hospitals there well filled and is adding hundreds to the already large number of homeless refugees.

## Can Fruit Juices Without Sugar.

Last summer, for the first time, many Vermont housewives tried canning fruit juices without sugar and then made up the jelly as needed during the winter when sugar was plentiful. Much to their delight, the venture was a success and fresh jelly in February was a treat. The method used by these women was furnished by Bertha A. Holden, home economics specialist for the extension service of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural college.

Thinking others may want to use the method in the present sugar shortage, the extension service again furnishes it as follows: The juice, as obtained from the fruits for making jelly, should be brought to the boiling point and poured immediately into hot, sterilized jars; the sealed rubbers and covers should then be placed on the jars and the jars partially sealed. The jars should be placed in a container deep enough to allow a rack to be placed in the bottom and to allow water to cover the tops of the jars. They should be left in this hot water bath for 40 minutes, keeping the water below the boiling point at about 165 degrees Fahrenheit. Upon removal the jars should be sealed immediately, cooled and stored for winter use.

But a word to the thrifty housewife! The juice may be sterilized in bottles, thus saving the jars for other purposes. Pour the hot juice into hot, sterilized bottles and press a stopper or cork made out of cotton into the neck of the bottle. Set the bottles on a rack in hot water up to the neck of the bottle and sterilize 40 minutes below boiling point or 165 degrees F. Remove the bottles immediately and press scalded cork in top over cotton stopper. When cool, cover cork with melted wax or paraffine.

## A DISCOVERY THAT BENEFITS MANKIND

Two discoveries have added greatly to human welfare.

In 1835 Newton originated the vacuum process for condensing milk with cane sugar to a semi-liquid form.

In 1883 Horlick at Racine, Wis., discovered how to reduce milk to a dry powder form with extract of malted grains, without cane sugar.

This product HORLICK named Malted Milk. (Name since copied by others.) Its nutritive value, digestibility and ease of preparation (by simply stirring in water) and the fact that it keeps in any climate, has proved of much value to mankind as an ideal food-drink from infancy to old age.

Ask for HORLICK'S—Avoid Imitations

## Topics of the Home and Household.

If you soak a cork in boiling water for 10 minutes it will easily fit into any bottle.

Keep that little troublesome hard corn or callous place on your feet rubbed down with one of your manicure emery boards. Careful not to rub too closely and your corn will never bother you.

In addition to the regular medicine chest, it is a wise idea to have certain harmless remedies like witch hazel, sweet oil, etc., in the lower drawer of the kitchen cabinet, or in any such convenient place, so that the children may find their own remedies when they are bumped.

## Rules for Appetizing Food.

Escalloped Cabbage—Cut ½ a boiled cabbage in pieces, put in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper, add 1 cup of the following sauce: Melt 2 tablespoons of butter, mix in 2 tablespoons of flour. Stir until smooth, add very gradually 1 cup of milk, having it on stove, stirring constantly until thickened. Remove and put over cabbage, mixing the two well, then cover with ½ cup of buttered cracker crumbs. Bake until brown. This is very nice and tastes like more.

Cream Cake—½ a cup of sugar, butter size of a walnut, yolk of 1 egg, ½ cup sweet milk, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder and a little lemon or vanilla. Cream for cake—White of 1 egg, 1 cup of sugar, 1 large apple grated. Beat well together, flavor to taste. Banana may be used in place of apple.

Cheese Sandwiches—1 pound good tasty cheese, ½ pound butter, 1 heaping teaspoon mustard, a little salt, a speck of cayenne, 1 egg, well beaten. Put cheese through grinder, warm butter, then mix and beat all together until creamy. Use crackers or thin slices of bread. With crackers it makes about five dozen.

Snowball Custard—Make a boiled custard of 1 pint of milk, yolks of 3 eggs, 4 tablespoons of sugar and a little nutmeg. Whip whites stiff, drop by spoonful on hot custard with a spoon, cover the snowballs with the custard and pour into a dish. Serve cold.

Coffee Cake—Cream 1 cup of butter with 1 cup of sugar, add 2 beaten eggs and beat thoroughly, then add 1 cup of strong coffee, 1 cup of molasses and ½ teaspoon of soda dissolved in 2 teaspoons of hot water. Mix 4 cups of flour with 1 nutmeg grated, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon and 1 cup each of seed raisins, currants and finely cut citron. Combine the two mixtures, heat well and bake in a slow oven.

Tomato Pudding—Beat 2 eggs without separating and add 1 cup of milk, 2 cups of broken dry bread, 4 tablespoons of melted butter, 1½ cups of canned tomatoes and a high seasoning of pepper and salt. Turn into a buttered frying pan, cover and cook slowly on the back of the stove for about half an hour. The milk and tomato must both be cold and of the same temperature.

Cottage Cheese—Pour sour milk into a cheese cloth. When all of the whey has drained through, season the curd with salt, add a very small amount of butter or cream and form into balls, fill and serve. If the curd is not thick, it may be necessary to heat the sour milk, but heat is apt to make the curd tough.

Dorothy Dexter.

## A FEW BIG SYSTEMS UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL

But Private Ownership and Operation Was Recommended as Plan of National Transportation Conference on American Railroads.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—Private ownership and operation of railroads, merged into 20 or 30 great competing systems under the supervision of a federal transportation board, with a statutory rule of rate-making assuring to the roads a net return of 6 per cent, was offered to the House commerce committee yesterday as the plan of the national transportation conference.

Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which assembled the conference, explained that hearings had been held for six months at which shippers, railroad men, labor union officials, and bankers had been heard. The plan evolved was said to be a combination of the best features of plans already put forward, with some new elements suggested into what the conference regarded as a harmonious whole.

Continued government operation until remedial legislation is enacted was urged by the conference, with the limitation that such legislation should be enacted this year. With the return of the roads, at a time when many probably will be showing deficits, the conference thought, it was urged that the roads be placed in a railroad reserve fund of \$300,000,000, administered by the proposed federal transportation board, for the stabilization of the roads' credit and to facilitate the recommended consolidations. The sum eventually would be returned to the government.

Government guarantee of earnings was favored by the conference. Instead, it was urged that the interstate commerce commission be made responsible for rates and fares designed to yield the carriers in each designated traffic section not less than 6 per cent upon the aggregate fair value of the property. Those roads earning more than 6 per cent would be required to put half the excess into the company contingent fund until the fund amounted to 6 per cent of the fair value of the company's property, the other half going to a general railroad contingent fund administered by trustees appointed by government authority and maintained for the benefit of all the railroads of the country. After any road's contingent fund reached the 6 per cent requirement, its annual contribution of excess earnings to the general contingent fund would be increased to two-thirds, the remaining one-third of this excess being retained by the company for distribution among stockholders or other lawful purposes.

The general railroad contingent fund would be used to assure the 6 per cent return without entailing a government guarantee or unreasonable rates. It would be drawn upon by all roads of a designated traffic section when in any year the net return fell below 6 per cent and those roads would share in the distribution pro rata to their gross earnings. The fund would be built up to \$750,000,000 and any excess would be surrendered to the government, to be used for providing additional transportation facilities or lessening the cost of



ON occasion. One of these occasions was when his faithful servant allowed his hand to slip—whereupon the General arose in his wrath and finished the job himself; for the Father of our Country was very properly fond of a good, clean shave.

And in his simple shaving kit may still be seen his equally simple razors. While their model is many hundred years old, they have never been bettered in left, or shearing width, or right shaving angle on the face.

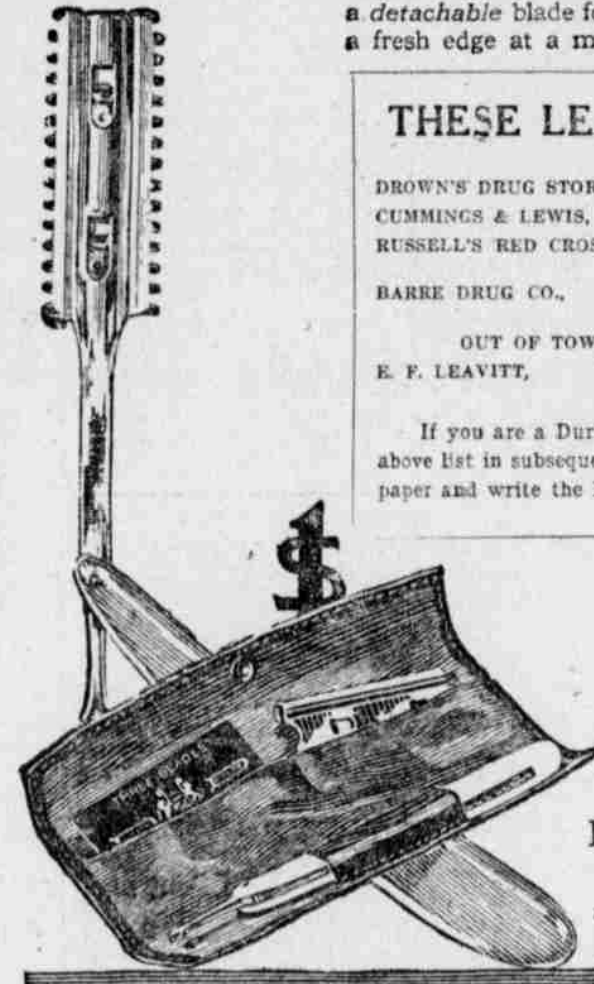
At such times when his old servant failed him, Washington would have appreciated the guarded, two edged blade of the Durham-Duplex because he would have found it nothing more than his own well-loved model made safe.

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(4) a stropable blade, so that you don't have to throw good steel away. And it's the longest, strongest, keenest, best-tempered blade on earth. Seven million shavers have found that the Durham-Duplex gives them more shaving mileage than any other safety razor. Get your Durham-Duplex today.



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RUSSELL'S RED CROSS PHARMACY, 169 No. Main St.	R. S. JEFFORDS, WILLIAMSTOWN
BARRE DRUG CO., 237 No. Main St.	GEO. C. SANBORN, NORTHFIELD
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transportation to the public by reducing capital and investment accounts of the roads.

Grouping or consolidation of the railroads into competing systems was declared to be "essential, because railroad rates must be the same for similar services, whether performed by the weak necessities railroad or by the strong and prosperous one." The grouping should be about the present strong systems, it was urged, along commercial lines and not by arbitrary territorial subdivisions. Resulting corporations should be subject to jurisdiction of Congress, according to the conference, through federal incorporation, with powers of police regulation and local taxation reserved to the states.

Each of the consolidated companies would be required, under the plan, to have 12 directors, three of whom would be selected by the federal transportation board and one by the employees.

Regulation by the federal government of the capital expenditures and security issues of railroads was said to be one subject on which there was virtually no difference in the conference. This was

one of the duties which the conference would assign to a federal transportation board. The interstate commerce commission was declared to be too burdened by routine questions to assume the duties of carrying out the extensive legislation recommended by the conference and for which a new agency, composed of experts of high standing, was urged. The new board also would administer the general railroad contingent fund, determine the consolidation of roads deemed to be in the public interest, promote the development of a national system of rail, water and highway transportation, and act as a board of appeal for labor questions which local boards could not adjust.

Finally it was urged that a federal transportation board or the war finance corporation be empowered to advance public funds, under adequate guarantees, to certain individual roads whose credit and financial operations it may be necessary, in the public interest, temporarily to protect during the transition to normal stable conditions.

## The Negative Man.

Is there a negative man among your acquaintances? They are quite common, and if there is one in your circle you are fully aware of his existence.

What is a negative man? He is the man who always sees the negative side, the black side, the deplorable side; the man who remarks, Did you ever see such

a miserable exhibition? Or, did you ever hear of such a tomfool thing? Or, did you see in this morning's paper that bullhead statement—and so on, indefinitely.

The negative man is so from temperament or from habit or a mixture of the two. It surely is a habit with some people, and the habit is not hidden beneath a bushel.

The dyed-in-the-wool negative man must be very uncomfortable company for himself to judge by his customary conversation with others. One such negative man for a period of two weeks was not heard to open conversation with an affirmative remark.

The negative man may not be wholly tiresome, he may in fact be very amusing at times, but his negativeness is his dominant characteristic. There are no bright colors in his spectrum.—The Three Partners.



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